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of study; in mental training adapted to physiological possibilities, and a regard for woman's sensitive organizations." He properly emphasizes as the first step toward betterment, "knowledge of woman's functional life,—by physician, educator, and mother, and by the girl herself."

MARY ROBERTS SMITH.

MONTHLY BULLETIN OF THE STATISTICS DEPARTMENT
OF BOSTON.

Reviews of the special reports in *Bulletins* 1 to 9, vol. i, may be found in the December, 1899, number of the *Publications*; notices of reports in *Bulletins* No. 10, vol. i, to No. 8, vol. ii, appeared in the issue of September, 1900.

VOL. II, No. 9, SEPTEMBER, 1900.

This bulletin contains two articles in the appendix: (1) "Tax-Rates of Massachusetts Cities, 1880-99," and (2) "Analysis of Loans Issued, 1893-94 to 1897-98."

(1) *Tax-Rates of Massachusetts Cities, 1880-99.* — Three tables show the annual tax-rates of all the cities of Massachusetts, from 1880 to 1899, the variations in these rates, and the average tax-rates of all cities for periods of five, ten, and twenty years.

The following table is a summary of the table showing the *Variations of Tax-Rates of the Cities, 1880-99*:—

Tax-Rate.	One-Year Periods.			Five-Year Periods.				Ten-Year Periods.		Twenty Years.
	1880.	1890.	1899.	1880-84.	1885-89.	1890-94.	1895-99.	1880-89.	1890-99.	1880-99.
Over \$19. . .	6	1	7	20	8	4	17	28	21	49
\$18 to \$19. .	2	..	4	17	17	12	22	34	34	68
\$17 to \$18. .	3	6	8	19	27	28	40	46	68	114
\$16 to \$17. .	6	6	7	33	34	34	38	67	72	139
\$15 to \$16. .	7	7	4	29	24	43	25	53	68	121
\$14 to \$15. .	4	7	..	19	21	22	4	40	26	66
Under \$14. .	4	5	2	23	29	17	14	52	31	83
Total Cities	32	32	32	160	160	160	160	320	320	640

This table shows (1) the general decrease in the tax-rate from 1880-90 — when there was, with one exception, no one of the 32 cities with a tax-rate greater than \$18, while 60 per cent were below \$16 — and the marked rise in the rate, in 1899,— when the average became \$17.26, only 2 cities of the 32 having a rate less than \$15; (2) the gradual movement of the majority of the cities from the limits of \$15-\$17 in 1880 to \$14-\$17, a degree lower, in 1890, and then to \$15-\$18, two degrees above that, in 1899,— accompanied by a steady decrease in the number of cities having rates below \$15; and (3) the collection and centering of the cities, when considered for the whole 20-year period, about the \$16-\$17 division, with the outside cities about evenly divided above and below.

(2) *Analysis of Loans Issued, 1893-94 to 1897-98.* — This table shows, with summary, the amount of loans issued in each fiscal year, and their terms, rates of interest, and relation to the debt limit. The total of loans issued in each of the years is as follows: —

1893-94,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$5,558,325
1894-95,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,655,300
1895-96,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,793,850
1896-97,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8,274,800
1897-98,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8,627,600

For the first three of the years, the larger part of the loan was made for a 20-year term, at 4 per cent; but in the latter two years, the larger part has been for terms of 30 and 40 years, the rate falling to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The proportion of the loan *outside* of the debt limit was 44 per cent in 1893-94, 41 per cent in 1894-95, 52 per cent in 1895-96, 65 per cent in 1896-97, and 62 per cent in 1897-98.

VOL. II, No. 10, OCTOBER, 1900.

Two studies are contained in this bulletin: (1) Distribution of Population, by wards, in Boston in 1895 and 1900; and (2) Boston School Census, 1900.

It appears that the growth of the immediate encircling suburbs of Boston was 4.07 per cent greater than that of the city itself in the period 1895-1900; and was 14.34 per cent greater in the period 1890-1900.

VOL. II, No. 11, NOVEMBER, 1900.

This bulletin contains two reports: (1) Boston Elections, 1890-99; and (2) Boston School Census, 1896-1900.

(1) *Boston Elections, 1890-99.*—Three tables give election statistics for each year of the decade, showing (a) the possible vote, (b) the actual vote, (c) the per cent of actual to possible vote, and (d) the relative per cent on a scale of 100, as regards the elections held for President, Congressmen, Governor, Mayor, Street Commissioner, School Committee, and City Council, together with the votes on license and questions submitted to referendum. For the sake of comparison, a table has been included, to show the election figures for President, Congressman, Governor, Street Commissioner, and School Committee, in 1900. In the calculation of the "relative per cent," the mean per cent of actual to possible vote for President for 10 years has been taken as 100. The relative interest in elections, 1890-99, is thus shown to be for President, 100.00; Mayor, 91.78; Congressmen, 91.05; Governor, 88.69; and School Committee, 74.36. The mean per cents of actual to possible vote, 1895-99, are shown to be for Mayor, 80.12; Street Commissioner, 71.36; on License, 69.23; for Aldermen, 68.43; Councilmen, 67.52; and School Committee, 62.80. With the exception of the election for Mayor, the voting during the decade has shown a falling-off of interest, when the period 1890-94 is compared with the period 1895-99. In the gubernatorial elections, the relative per cent was for the first period 95.49, and for the second only 82.97.

VOL. II, No. 12, DECEMBER, 1900.

This number contains summary tables for the year, presenting the combined results of the monthly statistics presented by the Bulletin during the year. Also, there is included a special study entitled an *Analysis of Votes on Referenda, 1890-99*, in Boston. A table shows for each year the nature of the question referred, the character of the election at which it was submitted, and the possible and actual votes, with the per cent of actual to possible vote and the relative per cent on the scale of 100, the base for this last per cent being the same as used in the study on *Boston Elections* in the Bulletin preceding. In the five years, 1895-99, the mean per cents of actual to

possible vote were: on all Referenda, 67.53; on License, 69.23; on other questions, 66.31; as compared with 80.12 for Mayor, 68.43 for Aldermen, and 62.80 for School Committee.

E. H. D.

ECONOMIC STATISTICS.

The *Bulletin of the International Institute of Statistics*, Vol. XII, No. 1, contains a series of nineteen reports on statistical subjects, presented during the meeting held at Christiania, in September, 1899. Among these is a short article on "Comparability of Trade Statistics of Various Countries," by A. E. Bateman, Comptroller-General of the Commercial, Labor, and Statistical Departments of the Board of Trade. This contains a series of tables, etc., showing generally the present practice in Europe and America with regard to (1) the method of registering imports and exports; (2) the method in use for arriving at the values of such imports and exports; (3) the various systems of classifying the different categories of imports and exports in use in each country; and (4) the methods of dealing with articles in transit, and the temporary importations into each country. The last topic is considered quite fully in the paper.

There are also two papers by Mr. P. G. Craigie, Director of the Intelligence Division of the Board of Agriculture, London. In a "Memorandum on the Methods Employed in Collection of the Annual Agricultural Statistics of Great Britain" he tells of the work done in collecting statistical data on area and live stock by the officers of Inland Revenue of London, describing the blanks used by them and the general method of tabulating results. In regard to produce estimates, he speaks of the system followed by "estimators" in their preparation and compilation of information. The second article by Mr. Craigie is entitled "International Comparisons of Cattle and Sheep on the Surface Areas." In this article tables are presented giving the aggregate number of cattle and sheep in a number of countries for 1869 and for the present time. In these tables he has contrasted the showing of twenty-seven countries; thirteen European states, thirteen separate colonies of Great Britain, and the United